

ABSTRAK

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU
PENCEGAHAN KANKER SERVIKS PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR**

Penelitian *Cross Sectional*

Oleh : Adilla Kusuma Dewi

Pendahuluan: Kanker serviks merupakan penyakit yang dapat menyebabkan dan meningkatkan infertilitas, morbiditas dan mortalitas pada wanita diseluruh dunia. Angka kejadian kanker serviks dapat dikurangi dengan melakukan pencegahan primer dan sekunder. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *self efficacy*, *perceived barriers* dan faktor interpersonal dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur. **Metode:** Desain yang digunakan penelitian ini adalah korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasinya adalah wanita usia subur usia 15-45 tahun yang telah menikah di wilayah kerja puskesmas Pacarkeling Surabaya. Besar sampelnya adalah 110 responden menggunakan teknik *cluster sampling*. Variabel independen adalah *perceived barriers*, *self efficacy* dan faktor interpersonal. Variabel dependen adalah perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *spearman rho* dengan taraf signifikansi $\alpha \leq 0,05$ untuk mengetahui variabel yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variabel *perceived barriers* ($p=0,000$) dan faktor interpersonal ($p=0,001$) berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks ($\alpha \leq 0,05$), sedangkan *self efficacy* tidak hubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks ($p=0,668$). **Kesimpulan:** *Perceived barriers* dan faktor interpersonal dapat menentukan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur. *Self efficacy* tidak terbukti menentukan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks. Sebagian besar wanita usia subur dalam penelitian ini *self efficacy* yang lemah, tetapi memiliki perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks yang baik.

Kata kunci: faktor interpersonal, kanker serviks, *perceived barriers*, *self efficacy*, wanita usia subur

ABSTRACT

**ANALYSIS FACTORS RELATED TO CERVICAL CANCER
PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE**

Cross Sectional Study

By: Adilla Kusuma Dewi

Introduction: Cervical cancer is a disease that can cause and increase infertility, morbidity and mortality in women around the world. The incidence of cervical cancer can be reduced by doing primary and secondary prevention. This study aims to determine the relationship of *self efficacy*, *perceived barriers* and interpersonal factors to cervical cancer preventive behavior in women of childbearing age. **Method:** The design used in this study is correlational with a *cross sectional* approach. The population were women in childbearing age, the range between 15-45 years who are married in the working area of the Pacarkeling health center in Surabaya. The sample size was 110 respondents taken by *cluster sampling* technique. Independent variables were *perceived barriers*, *self-efficacy* and interpersonal factors. The dependent variable was the cervical cancer preventive behavior. Data were analyzed using *spearman rho* statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$ to find out variables related to the cervical cancer preventive behavior in women in childbearing age. **Results:** The results showed that *perceived barriers* ($p = 0,000$) and interpersonal factors ($p = 0,001$) were related to cervical cancer preventive behavior ($\alpha \leq 0,05$), while *self efficacy* was not related to cervical cancer preventive behavior ($p = 0,668$). **Conclusion:** *Perceived barriers* and interpersonal factors could determine the cervical cancer preventive behavior in women of childbearing age. *Self efficacy* was not proven to determine the cervical cancer preventive behavior. Most women in this study have low *self efficacy*, but had good cervical cancer preventive behavior.

Keywords: cervical cancer, interpersonal factors, *perceived barriers*, *self efficacy*, women of childbearing age